Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods. Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Billings' Hams.
Barley, Wheat,
Potatoes, Oysters, &c., &c., &c.

Evening Sales, Fall of 1869 SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13th. Fine Japanese Wares! Japanese Straw Goods, Crystals, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING. NOV. 27. Fine Wares, Fancy Goods,

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3d. BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9. Glassware, Plated-ware

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 11. TAPANESE WARES, CABINETS! Bronzes, &c., &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17. Ivory Goods, Silver-ware, Toys, &c. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21. Fine Goods, Fancy Wares Opera Glasses, de.

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS! THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, FANCY WARES!

SEPTABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29. FINE GOODS,

For New Year's Presents. FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 31. New Year's Eve Sale!

Choice Goods House Wanted.

TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, SUIT-ABLE for five or six persons. Address 701 22 PAYSON, P. O. Box 71. REVERE HOUSE.

CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS are respectfully invited to a seat at the Tables of this Well-known House. Every article which the Market affords will always be found, prepared by a Good Look, and dispensed by careful and obliging Watters. The House is open and ready to accommodate the public antil midnight.

For Sale or Lease.

TED up as a Store, and adjoining the best Codes of the District, together with 58 acres of closel Land, front ag on the upper Government Read, at Kailus, North Kona, Lawaii. Titie, Royal Patent. For terms apply to DANL. MONTGOMERY.

DILLINGHAM & CO.

No. 95 King Street. Have Received ex Late Arrivals

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW OODS!

-INCLUDING-

PAINTS AND OILS. s-Cut and Wrought, asserted fine finish Ship Spikes, on and Copper Tacks S and J. in & Benrifshaw's Saw Files, Cabinet Rasps, Horse Rasps

ar & Juckson's X Cut, Rip, Compass and Butchers' Sawa. ar & Jackson's C. S. Billet Webs, Dog Collars, Cork Screws, ade & Butcher's Razors, a Fine Assortm't Firmer and Mortice Chisels.

Irmer & Socket Gouges, Plane Irons, Fish and Shark Hooks, Butchers' Steels,

tet Kniver, Cane Knives, Butcher Knives, Sheath Knives, Putty Knives, Dagger and Dirk Knives. Arnold's Ship Adges and Axes,

Martine Spikes, Galvanized Iron Tubs and Pails Cedar Tubs and Brass Hoop Cedar Pails,

se Kettles, Sauce Pane, Frying Pane, ELEY'S W. P. PERCUSSION CAPS.

anters' Garden, Grub and California Hoes SAIL NEEDLES AND PALMS.

Rowincks and Sorkets, Sets Beares and Bits, Girths, Shot Poutches, Hunting Whips and Thongs. Carpenters' Pencils,

Large Assortment of Dolls! Hoyle's Prints.

Denims. Turkey Check Tabling. Ladies' Superior White Cotton Hose, Fringed Toilet Covers, assorted, White Toilet Quilts, Black and Bro. L. for Black Lines Thread on 2 or spools, Black Hilk Furniture Gimp. Fancy Waterproof Carriage Rugs, White Cotton Hucksbuck Towels, all since

Superfine White Flannet, Scotch Plaids, all wool. p'r Black Ribbed Silk, very fine,

BEETLE CAMBRIC. Black Satin de Chane!

for Worsted Damask, Crimson and Green Ingrain. White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefe.

Paints in Oil and Dry Colors. TO ALL OF WHICH Attention of Dealers and the Public Generally is Respectfully Invited.

AUCTION BALLA

BY C. S. BARTOW. THIS DAY.

ON SATURDAY. : : NOVEMBER 6th. AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON On the Premises Back of Liberty Hall, WILL BE SOLD A LOT OF LAND. On Wednesday next, the 10th inst.

Great Sale of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS! FOR THE FALL TRADE. C. S. BARTOW WILL OFFER AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY NEXT. A Large and Valuable Assortment of Cottons. Woollens, Linens, Silks,

Received from England direct, and vin San Many of these Goods are newly opened, and must be cleared off at this Sale to make room for fresh importations daily ex-

PARAGUAY AT HALF-PAST 12 O CLOCK WILL BE SOLD FINE ENCLISH ALE & PORTER Irish Whiskey, Champagne, Oilmen's Stores, Coolie Rice, Bagging, Wool Packs.

Paper Hangings, &c., &c. ALSO, DURING THE SALE. GOSNELL'S SOAPS AND PERFUMES. Terms Liberal.

EVENING SALES!

THE ENDERSIGNED WILL OFFER China Fancy Goods A Fine Asst. of Fancy Goods, BRONZE WARE, CHINESE ARTICLES, TOYS, &C

ON THE EVENINGS OF SATURDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 20, SATURDAY, - - - DECEMBER 4 SATURDAY. - - - DECEMBER 18. -ALSO-

Other Evenings. Which will be duly announced C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

THE NEW CENTRE-BOARD FEARLESS. Coppered and Copper-fastened throughout, and built in a Can be seen at Emmes' Ship Yard. For particulars apply to 699 Im GEO. J. EMMES.

No. 10! No. 10. FORT STREET EMPORIUM

ELEGANCE & FASHION

LADIES

Are Invited to Call and Examine The New Stock of Goods, JUST OPENED.

Silks, Colored, Black and Fancy, Elegant Moire Antique, Colored, Black and White Silks Poplins, Foulards, Sarsnets, Elegant Figured Black Silks, Black Silas, from \$1 per yard,

Tapis, Wove Long Shawls, GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS.

Liams Square and Long Shawls, Black French Twill Shawls,

Piano Covers, Table Covers, Carriage Rugs, Colored and Black French Mormos, Black and Fig'd Grenndines, Robe Delaines, Ladies' Morning Robes, Fig'd Pique. French Cambrics. Hardware, Dry Goods, Grey Linen Dresses, Swiss Insertion Stripe Dresses,
Bishop's Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Hair Cords,
Cambrics, Muslimettes, Tape Checks, &c.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING AND ROBES!

Linen Diapers, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Drills, and Linen Lawns.

Fancy Antimacaesars,
Lace Barbs, Luce Sets,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Colored Silk and Satin Buttons,
Silk Fringe, black and colored,
Blonde Edgings and Insertions
Spot Lace Net, Window Hollands, Oil Silks,

Mourning Veils, Collars and Cuffs. Brussels Net, Bobbin Net,

GENTS' GOOD SUSPENDERS. A Large Assortment of

FANCY NECK TIES, CRAVATS, &c., &c. LUBIN'S

Genuine Extracts, Lavender Water,

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE. FAMILY GROCERY & FEED STORE.

Fort Street, Odd Fellows' Hall Building.

COODS NEW

Just Received,

Per Steamer "Idaho,"

I. BARTLETT.

DEN GATE Farresh Graham Flour,
Fresh Gamenl, 10 fb bags,
Fresh Rye Meal, 10 fb bags,
Small Hominy, 10 fb flags,
Large Hominy, jin 10 fb bags GOLDEN GATE FAMILY FLOUR,

Best Cala. Hams, New Streak Bacon, New Smoked Beef. New Pacific Codfish,

Hatch's Best California Cream Cheese.

Kits No. 1 Mackerel,
Cases Green Peas,
Half bbls. Family Pork,
Cases Dessicated Codfish,

White Linen Dumask Napanas,
Super White Linen Damask Fringed Tea Napkins.

Cases und

New California Onions,

New California Beets,

New California Turnips.

Fresh Mediterranean Figs,

Boxes White Maccaroni,

New English Walnuts,

Fresh Almoods,

Fresh Almoods,

CASES JELLIES IN GLASS, QUARTS AND PINTS, Cases Amorted Table Fruits, Cases McMurray's Fresh Oysters. EOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY I. BARTLETT

SOME VERY CHOICE PATTERNS! IN GOLD.

AT L. L. TORBERT'S.

WALL PAPER.

JOHN NEILL WOULD RESPECTFULLY INTINATE to his friends and the public generally,
that having purchases the Stock of Mr. THOS.
TANNATT, late of the

LOCK, GEN AND GENERAL REPAIR SHOP. No. 44 (lower door) Fort St. Third door below King, he will be ready to execute all orders intrusted to him in his line promptly, in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates. Having secured the

Agency for the Celebrated Sewing Machines He will be hoppy to receive orders for the same, specimens of which may be seen at the Store. Also, a variety of other sec-ond-hand Sewing Machines can be had cheap. He would also call the attention of Masters, Whalers and others to his stock of Old Muskets and other Deadly Weapons,

Shot, Amunnition, Sewing Machine Needles, &c. Corn Flour, Corn Flour. I. BARTLETT.
Family Grocery and Feed Store.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOR-BID Frespassing upon the land of KALIALIANUI East Maui. No one is allowed to cut wood, run stoci or take wild cattle therefrom without permission first obtained from E. DEVAUCHELLE, Agent for Campbell & Turton.

Lahaina, October 18, 1869. Measuring Tapes, 40, 60. AND 100 FEET.-A FEW ME-

Cattle for Sale.

1,200 HEAD OF CATTLE. WALKER & ALLEN.

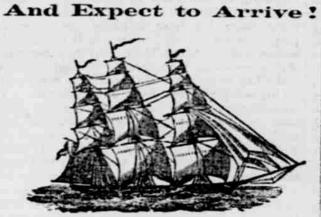
Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. L. POND and F. S. LTMAN, of Hilo, Hawali, under the firm name of "THE HILO TANNERY,"

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by F. S. Lyman, who will continue the business of the "Bilo Tannery," and all parties in debt to the same are requested to make payment to him.

E. L. POND,
P. S. LYMAN,

C. L. RICHARDS & Co

HAVE ON HAND



A Full and Complete Assortment of

CHANDLERY.

SELECTED EXPRESSLY For the Whaling Fleet

CONSISTING IN PART OF Am. and Haw. Reef, best brands. Am. Extra Prime Pork, in csks & bbls.

New Bedford & California Bread EASTERN BUTTER.

Bomb Lances and Guns, all Sizes Fresh California Flour.

Hemp and Manila Cordage!

AND RIGGING. Hemp and Cotton Canvas

ALL SIZES OF Anchors and Chains!

With proper Certificates. Cutting Falls

-AND-New Bedford Tow Line.

EXTRA SIZES.

PAINTS, OILS, TAR,

FITTING OUT SHIPS! Which will be

Exchange Taken upon the most just to both parties. It redresses the wrongs of Favorable Terms.

C. L. RICHARDS & CO.

BROWN & CO. ve Just Received a Very

sortment of Wines, Liquors, Liqueurs, Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

-AS POLLOWS :-EXENNESSEY BRANDY. Hollady Bourbon (very superior),

No. 1 Scotch Whiskey, Very Fine Old Jamaica Rum.

Chateau La Rose, Claret, Chateau D'Quem, Sauterne,

Barsac, Rudesheimer, Neisteiners, &c., &c. Port, White and Angelica Wines

> And a small quantity of VICHY WATER.

OREGON CIDER.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

The Election Law. The last Legislative Assembly (1868) seeing that the election law of 1864 was indefinite, and capable of misconstruction, repealed it entirely, and enacted a new law " to regulate the qualifications of electors," &c., which may be found, another island, Mr. Linton L. Torbert was called to

commencing at page 14 of the laws of 1868. The only point in the present law capable of being misunderstood, is the time in which persons must pay their taxes to entitle them to vote. The Constitution, Art. 62, reads, " Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall have paid his taxes, &c. &c., can vote," not specifying the time in which such taxes must be paid.

The new law of 1868, Sec. 2, re-enacts the said article of the Constitution as follows: " Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall have paid A VERY CHOICE ARTICLE FOR THE Nursery or Table, similar to Corn Starch, just received L. BARTLETT.

Tol 1m Family Greery and Ford Store

Sec. 3 provides for the making of an Assessment Register to be made by the Assessor, of all persons qualified to vote. Sec. 4 of this law reads, "For the purposes

of such elections, every Tax-Collector shall make out an accurate list of the names of all the persons in his district who shall have paid their taxes for the year immediately preceding an election, within the time prescribed by law," &c., whether such names be on the Assessor's list or not.

Sec. 5 prescribes that the Tax-Collector shall on or before the 31st December return to the inspectors of elections the list of qualified voters as He went on to give figures which showed the fearful extended and corrected by him according to rate at which our own people are dying out. Chinese

the election, the inspectors of election shall post in three places this list of voters. Sec. 7 makes it incumbent upon the inspectors to hold two sessions, not less than 10 nor more

than 20 days before the election, for the purpose of receiving additional names to this list. Sec's 8 and 9 provide punishments for the assessors or collectors failing to do their duty.

Sec. 10 provides that tax receipts with the words " qualified to vote" shall be delivered to Sec. 13 says that inspectors shall receive the votes of all persons whose names may be borne on the list of voters and who shall produce to

the inspectors of elections the tax receipt with the words " qualified to vote" upon it. Now, what is the meaning of the words " who shall have paid their taxes WITHIN THE TIME PRE-SCRIEED BY LAW?" It is interpreted by the inspectors to mean any time before the last day of November, although at the last election (1868) all who paid their taxes prior to the election (Feb. 3.) were allowed to vote. Sec. 503 of the Civil Code authorizes the Tax-Collector to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent if his taxes are not paid before the last day of November, but it is nowhere established by law that no one can vote, unless his taxes are paid before the 30th day of November. And Sec. 7, which requires the inspectors to meet from ten to twenty days before the day of election, clearly implies that additions to or corrections in the register may be made up to that date at least. The question arises, was it not intended to allow all

the inspectors to record their names on the register, and be allowed to vote? It is well, however, for the public to know the construction that will be put upon the law, and we, therefore, urge all who wish to be certain of their right to vote, to pay their taxes before this month of November expires. Mechanics and others interested in the passage of new tariff and labor laws, and who have voters in their employ, should see that their taxes are promptly paid by Nov. 30, whether the rule be constitutional or not.

who pay their taxes prior to the session of

Mr. EDITOR :- I observe in the report of my remarks at the meeting at Kaumakapili Church on the 26th of October, some omissions of some importance

I spoke of the subject of contracts in reference to meeting. I emphatically stated that if the employed, who had voluntarily and understandingly contracted, willfully, wantonly, perversely broke his contract, that he injured his employer; it was a fraud upon him, and the law which compelled him to fulfil his contract to do only what he ought to do, was righteous and just; that the repeal of the law without another in its stead, to enforce good faith where willfullyviolated, tended to sweep away the foundations of morality and confidence which the members of a community must feel in each other, and to create general distrust. The servant has his remedy if the employer abuses him or in any way violates his contract; he has only to complain and sustain NEW BEDFORD WHALE BOATS! his complaint, and he may be released, and his employer fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment be imprisoned at hard labor till paid; and in several cases the penalties of the law have been enforced on the master, including both fine and imprisonment. And if you consider how small the proportion of IN FACT, EVERYTHING NECESSARY employers to employees, the number would be very large if the proportion of the two parties were equal; whereas, if the employed are not required to serve out their contracts, so few have property beyond what the law exempts, that they would be able continually to inflict injury WILLFULLY upon their em-Sold at "Bed Rock" Prices? ployers with perfect impunity, whilst they would have full redress for their own grievances and wrongs. Note-the law says willfully, and laws Cash Advanced to Whale Ships which give no redress against WILLFUL wrong or injury, inflicted by one party, whilst giving full redress to the other, if he be injured, are neither

equal nor just. The law as it stands, I said, was both-it protects both. both—it protects both.

My explanation of my meaning by the use of "fitness of things," is not reported correctly. I said it had no local application. It was applicable to all men everywhere. If a man, weillfully does wrong and injures another without his fault, it is fit, right and proper that he should repair the wrong done to his neighbor. He sins by inflicting, the wrong, and if he refuses to do right, the law should compel him to do so. The end and object of law is justice, and impractical laws which can repair no injury weantonly done fail of their object.

Thus much of the substance of my remarks on those points, but a speaker said "two gentlemen (one of whom was understood to be myself) had spoken in favor of the coolie system." stood to be myself) had spoken in favor of the coolie system."

I heard no remarks favoring what he meant and what his hearers generally understood by the "coolie system"—I certainly made none. I plead for the right of all men to make contracts to labor, if they chose to do so, and of their obligations to keep such contracts when voluntarily made, without deception or wrong of the other party, and of the justice of the law in enforcing them when willfully and teantonly violated without any wrong of the other party, but to tonly violated without any wrong of the other party, but to his injury. I know of no man who justifies what the speaker undoubtedly meant by the "coolle system," and I know of no such system in this kingdom. If you will give the above such system in this kingdom. If you will give the above remarks and corrections an insertion in your paper, you will oblige Yours, Respectfully. S. N. Castle.

P. S.—I forgot to say that my remarks about the losses of plantations, referred to all in the kingdom and not to those only in which I have hat a personal interest. I did not state the losses at several millions, but at about three-fourths of one million. I stated the whole expenses of establishing and carrying on these plantations at several millions, probably about six millions, nearly all of which has been paid in the country to laborers, mechanics, coasters, and large and small money-lenders, identifying the prosperity of every class with the ultimate success of such enterprises, and showing that, if the losses had i cen so large with cheap labor, any considerable advance would be likely to ruin these enterprises.

S. N. C.

METEORIC.-The 12th or 13th of November is the anniversary of the meteoric displays, which for the past few years have been so brilliant. Captains and those at sea have usually the best opportunity to ob-Widow Cliquot & other brands Champagne serve them, and we hope from some one to receive a report. They are most brilliant from midnight till daybreak. On Thursday night several bright meteors were observed during the evening.

frozen, while in the Arctic, on board the whaling bark Norman, had both feet taken off above the ancle, on Wednesday last, at the Queen's Hospital-

The Last Citizens' Meeting.

The third adjourned meeting of the citizens on the labor question, took place at the Kaumakapili church on Friday evening last, of the proceedings of which we gave a necessarily brief synopsis in our issue of the following morning. The Gazette, of Wednesday last, has a garbled and imperfect report of the meeting, and consequently we deem it proper to put on record a correct account of what was actually said

nd done at the meeting. Col. W. C. Jones, the Chairman of the preceding meetings, having been called away on business to the chair. The Secretary, Mr. C. J. Lyons, then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. Lyons, was adopted, to the effect, that no speaker occupy more than fifteen minutes at one time. The fifth resolution, which reads as follows, was

Resolved, That we do approve of the appropriation of povernmental funds to the assistance of Pacific Islanders who Mr. J. O. Carter observed that there should be something said, pro or con, about this resolution, as

it involves a recommendation of the expenditure of public moneys, raised by taxation. Mr. R. E. Wakeman moved to add at the end of the resolution, the words, "as permanent settlers." Mr. McColgan inquired whether the Pacific Islanders would come here without a contract?

Mr. Carter-We were told the other evening by Dr. Hutchison that the Manahikis were but too willing to come. The difficulty was to keep them off the vessel, they were so anxious to come. But Mr. Harris had said at the same meeting, that they would not come without a contract. Which of these

statements is right? Mr. H. M. Whitney advocated the passage of the resolution. He felt greatly interested in this subject of the repopulation of the islands. But planters had, throughout these discussions, apparently ignored the South Sea Islanders, and seemed to prefer the Chinese coolies. The need of importing hither immigrants to supply the places of our rapidly decreasing native population is evident to all do not fill the gap. It is useless to look to Europe, at least at present ; and the South Sea Islanders are Sec. 6 provides that at least 15 days before the cognate race with ours, and the best available source to which we can now look to repeople these fair isies. We want a government policy to bring about a re-population of the country, and the Pacific Islanders are just the people we need. Let them be brought here in families and be given or leased the waste lands. They may not at once become the laborers on our sugar plantations, but there are many pur uits in which they could be employed and for which by hal it they are fitted, as fishing, for instance. And, by tak-ing the place of Hawaiian fishermen and seamen they would supply in some measure, the demand for more population. The planters acknowledge them to be good laborers. Read an extract from Ilis Majesty's speech at the opening of the last Legislature, in which he asked that a scheme be initiated for bringing South Sea Islanders here to increase our population; and also an extract from his address on the close of the session, thanking the Legislature for their action in appropriating \$30,000 for that purpose. That was an experiment on a small scale. It had proved successful, as far as carried out; and now was the time to follow it up. Deprecated the introduction of any more Chinese coolies unless some provision were made for them after their term expired; and stated the present conition of Mauritius, where they had large numbers of those copie idle and vicious, whose terms of service had expired. It cost \$150,000 per annum to maintain a military force to keep those liberated coolies in order. There was no chance there for foreign artisans—the Chinese there underwork and monopolize every pursuit. So, too, will it be here before long, if we are to go on and import coolies.

The amendment of Mr. Wakeman was adopted, and the resolution passed. On motion of Mr. Carter, the sixth and seventh resolutions were transposed. manner in which the present tariff system affected

worth of ready made clothing imported here annually, all of which could be made here, giving employment to our own people, and keeping the money in the country. Argued for protection for our home industries, by a discriminating tariff. (His remarks were listened to with attention, and warmly applauded at the close.)

Mr. Thomas Hughes spoke earnestly in favor of a protective tariff. It had been hinted at a previous eeting that he was in favor of coolies because he owned a plantation. In this tariff business, they could not accuse him of interested motives, for was now out of the business of machinist; but he spoke from experience in that business when he said that protection was necessary for the mechanic. Illustrated the way in which the tariff operates. shaft imported for a mill here, paid duty, but a whole mill built in Scotland comes in free of duty. Planters could get their mills from abroad cheaper than the Honolain Iron Works could make them. (Mr. Hughes spoke at length and quite en-ergetically on this subject, and concluded by repeating that a

Mr. J. O. Carter wished to make a statement made to him by a person not present. Before the arrival of the Ceylon, with great quantities of keg shooks, Mr. J. A. Hopper, of the barrel factory, had paid out \$130 a week in wages. Now he was compelled to stop work. But before we protect the manufacture of kegs or any other interest, the question must be well considered. We have said that we do not want coolies brought here and the planters feel that this is a hardship. Now if we tax them on containers they will feel it more. Did not think the community was ready for this question, and certainly this meeting was not. He hoped to see advocates of both sides at this meeting so that parties could vote intelligently on the resolution. Hav-ing studied the subject very superficially he could not vote in-

wer inclined towards protection Mr. Wm. Johnson said, if the planters would to the correct understanding of the views expressed patronize Hopper's establishment, he could turn out sugar kegs as cheaply as they can be imported from Boston. He went on and recapitulated some of the the repeal of the law under consideration at the large importation at these islands of ready made statements made by Mr. McColgan in regard to the clothing, and stated the great difference in amount of money our products imported to the Un ted States were made to pay, as compared with what that country pays us. A discriminating duty would work beneficially on the natives, for many of the women are good seamstresses and could, under such a system, obtain employment and gain a re-

pectable living. Mr. C. J. Lyons said-This is a question upon which there is at present no hope of a final soution, or agreement of opinion. As it is not question of principle, every community has a right to settle it for itself. For us it resolves itself into something like this-Shall we be willing to pay more for a large class of articles, for the sake of encouraging industry and morality here instead of somewhere else It would,-i. e , a protective duty,-increase prices; it would also keep among us a class of working people whose presen is an advantage to the community in every way. It would doubt encourage and assist the Hawaiian native artisan. The planter, and to the laborers on the plantations, it would of no particular advantage, and they should not be expected support the measure. The system had certainly helped build up the Northern States of America. Now, however there were strong efforts making to do way with it there They may have passed the period of protection. Free trad-is probably the ultimate law to be adopted by all nations some time, but there is doubtless a period in the history of many countries when protection, not too stringent, may be really: benefit to the people. Was willing to see the experiment tri not to exceed, however, a duty of 25 per cent.

Mr. J. R. Kinney spoke in favor of free tradprinciples, and illustrated his view of the pernicious consequences which would result socially from a pro-

tective tariff. (During this gentleman's speech, which was short, the audience quite plainly indicated their dissent from his views.) Mr. Addertey stated the way in which the presen tariff system operated disadvantageously to the business in which he was engaged, that of saddle and harness maker. We have the materials here for a great enlargement of this business, whereby employment could be given to many of our people. The United States, a large and powerful country, have a high tariff; we, with a small and poor country, need it much more. We should, by all proper means, en courage the industrious of our own people, instead of sending money out of the country to pay foreign

manufacturers. Mr. Hughes spoke again in favor of a protective ariff. Water pipes can be imported here from Scotland as cheap as we can buy the raw material. Seventy-five thousand coolies wouldn't do as much harm to the country, as a protective tariff on the other hand would do good.

Messrs. Johnson and Lyons, the sixth resolution was On the next resolution, (pertaining to the subject of public lands) Mr. J. O. Carter moved that it be dropped, as the originator, Col. Jones, who was the only one prepared to discuss the question, was out of town ; carried.

After some further remarks on the same side from

The following additional resolution, was ther offered and passed, nem. con. That an executive committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare a petition to the next Legislative Assembly, in the Hawaiian and English languages, embodying these resolutions, and urging upon that body the consideration of the principles therein enunciated; the said committee to cause the same to be

The Chair appointed the following Committee on he above: Messrs H. M. Whitney, Wm. Johnson, C. J. Lyons, J. A. Hopper, Wm. B. Wright.

The resolutions as finally passed were as follows: 1. Resolved, That the immigration into any country should be governed by the natural laws of supply and demand, and by the advantages which that country holds forth to settlers and laborers, and not by governmental interference other than the bestowal ich sums of money and in such ways as may be

voted by the people.

2. Resolved, That the further introduction into this country of Chinese coolies is undesirable-the term "coolie" being understood to mean Asiatio male laborers bound to service for a term of years. 3. Resolved, That as the laws of this kingdom de AMPUTATION.—The Hawaiian who had his feet especially favor the introduction of such laborers, by

4. Resolved, That laws, enforcing contracts to service by penal enactment, tend to injustice, and

are contrary to the spirit of the age. 5. Resolved, That we do approve of the appro-priation of governmental funds to the assistance of

permanent settlers. 6. Resolved, That in consideration of the high tariffs of our commercial neighbor the United States, it is expedient for us to devise some means for protecting our own industrial interests in like manner. 7, That an executive committee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare a petition to the next Legislative Assembly, in the Hawaiian and English languages, embodying these resolutions, and urging upon that body the consideration of the principles therein enunciated; the said committee to cause the same to be circulated for signatures throughout the

Mr. Whitney read the following letter fron Chinese merchants of Honolulu, which was received with applause, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting :

To the Citizens of Honolulu, in Public Meeting Assembled: WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, natives of China now resident in Honolulu, feeling with you the great need of labor in the Hawaiian Islands, desire to express our sympathy with those of you who are opposed to the coolie contract system. We heartily oppose the introduction of coolies here under that system. Some of the Chinese coolies are very bad men and criminals. We know our countrymen better than any one else; and we believe that a much better class of men for plantation and other kinds of work can be procured from China by some arrangement for the encouragement of free immigration and the payment of wages.

YOUNG SHEONG. CHULAN & BROTHER. AFONG & ACHUCK. ALEE & Co. Assee & Achong. AHANA. ONCHONG. AMAU. Lo NGOK. CHUNG CHO ATHONY. AWA. An Hox. ACHONG. ACHUNG. AH KIM. Lo Look. ASEUNG. YAT CHONG CHEE FAL. An Koxa. The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ITEMS FROM THE ARCTIC-The unwritten history of cruise on board a whaler in the Arctic Ocean, is deeply interesting. In conversation with the hardy seafarers who annually visit our port, after their orthern cruises, the thought forcibly occurs-what an untried field is here open for a bookmaker! Why loes not some enterprising journal dispatch one of our special correspondents " on a whaleship to the Arctic? An intelligent observer there could "spin and was a member of the Convention of 1864. I a yarn " that would be far more entertaining than last service was in the Assembly of 1866. Ukeke one half of the now-a-days tales of voyages and travels. Some of the oldest and most experienced whalemen predict that whaling in the Arctic will not pay more than three or four seasons longer. They say that they never met with an old-fashioned bowhead of earlier days, that used to stow down from 200 to 300 barrels, but that the present average will not exceed 80 barrels apiece-young whales. Where are the big ones? The answer is, killed off long ago, and the oil and bone taken to New Bedford. Should meeting of October 23d resorted, in order to mal Mr. J. McColgan made statements as to the the great Polar Sea be reached, about which there is the most of a sore defeat. One or two of the be so much said, it may be that there will be found the speeches are slurred over by an extract or two last resort of the poor bowhead-his so far safe retreat from the lance of the insatiate whaleman. Walrus appear plentiful this season, and in the early part, before the whalers made their appearance, a number of ships made a business of taking them for their oil. They make on an average, 25 gallons each, and the tusks are worth about 25 cents a pound. Polar bears have been seen pretty often, and quite a number killed for their skins-the only available

thing about them. STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY.-The following paragraph is clipped from a late European mail : "The Harvard men are of the best families of Massachus Although one of them nominally 'hails' from the Sandwhich Islands, it is understood that this is due to an accidental miike his comrades, his birth, his education, and his descent com

No doubt the Oxford four fairly beat the Harvard four, -- all honor to the victors and the vanquished. -but the joy consequent upon their victory was heightened from the fact that they beat Massachusetts men, and still more that they beat men who could claim a descent which connected them with Plymouth

"Ay call it hely ground, The soil where first they trod, They have left unstained what there they found— Freedom to worship God."

Poor old Plymouth Rock, England can never for- a severe shock of earthquake was felt, causing the give it. So anxious was Oxford to beat four of the on board to stagger as though a rock had been str sons of the Pilgrim Fathers, that they determinedly This would appear to corroborate the theory rob us, of Hawaii nei, of one-fourth of that glorious | before advanced of a submarine volcanic range defeat, by claiming for Massachusetts, in a most or three hundred miles distant from the coast questionable way, a son of Hawaii. Think of it, that California. The Comet and other vessels have, the father of young Lyman accidently migrated years past, experienced similar carthquake shocks here but three or four years since, and as a conse- that vicinity, as that reported by the Onward. quence his son "nominally 'hails'" from these islands. We don't believe that story. And here let us take occasion to say that our New York correspondent, in a letter, slurred the Puritans, and that it escaped our observation. We repudiate such sen-

RECIPROCITY-Not the treaty, which was killed by trips." It is possible that the negotiations about the Foreign office, but that which exists between this | Geo. S. Wright for our coasting service have gi city and Lahaina. Captain Cluney of the clipper rise to the above ; but we are assured that her ow schooner Nettie Merrill, made a statement in our will not send the boat here for a less sum than hearing the other day, which, while it spoke volumes offered to do in the first instance-one thousan for his vessel, suggested other thoughts. He has or- month,-which is as little as the service can be d ders from parties at Lahaina to carry them beef. for, and done well. steaks from this city, and from parties in this city for fresh bread from Lahaina, in which it is said that place excels. For sixteen successive trips he carried steaks from here and landed them in time to make a dinner for the Lahaina folks. Our inter-island steam service cannot claim for itself much greater regularity and dispatch. But how Lahaina has degenerated! Time was when it boasted its commission houses, its fleet of recruiting whaleships, its markets, artisans, tradesmen, and in fact all that goes to the make up of a town, and it was styled the " second city" of the Kingdom. How fallen when it is compelled to send to us for fresh beef. The population will not warrant the killing of a whole beef. What has crushed Lahaina? The whaling fleet or sugar? And the question comes before us seriously-are we prepared to make our islands a vast sugar plantation by a policy which shall protect one interest above all others, or by a more comprehensive, liberal and just policy, put all interests upon an equality?

DANGEBOUS .- A bullock landed from the schooner Marilda yesterday morning, was loose on the Esplanade, and seeing the horse and carriage of one of our citizens, charged headlong at the horse, striking it fairly on the breast, both horns fortunately missing the horse. Had the horse been at all skittish, the lives of the occupants would have been endangered. The Minister of the Interior or some other person will suffer serious damage yet, and then somebody will get the full extent of the law. Our advice uld be to apply the law now a life or limb. THE NEXT MAIL.-It is somewhat doubtful whether

any mail will be received here before the steamer. due on the 21st. Several vessels were loading for China, among them the bark Singapore and ships Galatea and Kingfisher, but there is no certainty of their touching here or bringing any mail matter. They would leave about the end of October, and if they touch, would be due about the 15th. THE CIRCUS has drawn full houses the past week, and the performances have been varied each

formance for families and children, the proceeds of which Mr. Lee will donate to school purposes. In the evening there will be an entire change in the fleet for their reports and various information Two convicts who lately escaped from the chain gang in Lahaina, were arrested at Hana, after having committed several burglaries on their way thither. A reward of \$40 was offered for their

evening. This afternoon there will be a special per-

apprehension. EVENING SALES .- Adams & Wilder, and Bartow, give notice in the auction columns of several

NAVAL .- The U. S. Steamer Mohican, bearing the pennant of Rear-Admiral Turner, arrived on the 81st of October, 19 days from San Francisco. We are indebted to Master S. W. Very, for the following

list of her officers: Pacific Islanders who come here free of contract, as

REAR-ADMIRAL T. TURNER—Commanding Pacific Floet.
COMMANDER Samuel R. Franklin, Commanding Mobican.
COMMANDER Philip C. J. Inson, Fleet Captain
Lieutenant W. H. Brownson, Executive Officer.
Master Samuel W. Very, Navigator.
Ensigns—Harry Knox, H. B. Mansfield, J. M. Wainwright
and Richard Rush.

and Richard Rush.

Licutenant Mariner—J. H. Sherburne.

Chief Engineer—Philip Inch.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—J. B. Redfield.

Surgeon—F. E. Potter.

Assistant Surgeon—J. E. Gillespie.

Second Assistant Engineers—C. H. Greenlenf, J. H.

Chasmar, F. W. Townrow, and Jones Godfrey.

Boatswain—Issae T. Choate.

Gunner—John R. Grainger. Carpenter—David W. Perry. Sailmaker—Samuel Tatem. Paymaster's Clerk—R. Baker. The Mohican does not carry a saluting battery, consequently has not exchanged the customary salutes. We understand she will remain here two or three weeks, and then return to San Francisco.

DISCHARGING SHIPS AT HONOLULU.-There have been two instances recently of merchant vessels arriving at this port in distress and being compelled to discharge cargo, which it is well to put on record for the information of those interested in shipping or this ocean, and as showing the facilities afforded a this port for discharging ships. The ship Lorenzo of Boston, with 1,425 tons of guano in bulk, was discharged in twelve and a half working days, by forty natives, the guano sacked on board and carte from the wharf to the storehouses, at a cost altogethe of \$2,600. The Frank N. Thayer, also of Boston discharged 1,550 tons of wheat, part of which was in bulk and had to be bagged, in nine working days, by fifty natives, at a cost of about \$1,200, besides \$350 cartage and wharfage. The labor in both the above instances, was under the immediate direction of Mr. DeWitt Cartwright. The F. N. Thayer, having been thoroughly repaired, is now being reloaded, and will be ready to proceed on her voyage next week.

DEATH OF G. B. UKEKE .- On Sunday the 24th ult. Ukeke died at his house at Kahano, Koolan loa. He was born in 1813, at Punaluu, and has all his life, been identified, with the social anpolitical interests of that district. After the death of Kaleohano Opio, with whom he lived, he was sent school to Mr. Emerson at Waialua. and receive the usual common school education of this country He became a school master, a church member, an by reason of his popularity in his district, was ser as a representative, to the Parliaments of 1851 and 5: From this commencement of his political career he was several times returned to the Legislature record as an orator, is one of eccentricity of though and speech, and whatever may have been the value force of his arguments, they were put in such a fanta: tical way, that he always secured listeners among h fellow members. When about to die, he requeste that no "wailing" should be done over his body that the grief of his neighors and friends should fin

INGENIOUS IF NOT INGENUOUS .- It is amusing see to what shifts the Gazette reporter of the citizen what the speaker did say, and then much more spa is devoted to an account of what he did not say. contain what each speaker did not say would exhau the columns of a larger paper than the Gazetti even though all its space was devoted. The simple way would be to refer all who wish to know what the speakers against the "coolie system" and kindre topics did not say, to the speeches of Mesers. Davi and Rhodes, as containing both the written an

The Chicago Advance has the following, which vill interest many of our readers :

Will interest many of our readers:

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ruggles, who were members of the first missionary band to the Sandwich Islands, eclebrat their golden wedding at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Sept.: Both were first awakened to missionary work by reading the fifth of Harriet Newell. The missionary school at Cornwa Connecticut, brought them together, and their marriage East Windsor was the first wedding ever celebrated in a chur in that vicinity. This latter occasion brought together a circ of friends to whom Rev. A. L. P. Loomis read a sketch of the earlier life of Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, and Rev. T. G. Colt spoke of the changes and the progress in the fifty years significant.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA .- The ship Onward, whi arrived in San Francisco, early in October, report that on the 2d of that month, when off Mendocin

Francisco papers, and dated Portland, Oreg October 6th, says: "Negotiations are said to pending to place a steamer on the route between place and the Sandwich Islands, to make regu

education of children of foreign parentage, and doubtless be soon filled to its capacity. Connecticut is famous for its novelties. Am the most recent, we learn from the New Lor Star, that the fat men of that city, weighing pounds and over, are about organizing a

ing in the afternon. Dr. Livingstone has again been heard from. A sionary from Zanzibar states that letters have received there from Dr. Livingstone, dated Febr last. He was then at Lake Arquiqua, in good he but short of provisions.

HAWAIIANS ABROAD .- Frank Leslie's week october 9th, contains an engraving of the Thomas L. Gulick, who is paster of the Chapel in New York. The paper says of him: his present field of labor he has active employ for all the missionary tendencies of his family has made himself a zealous friend of the poor

'typos," (so its publisher told us.) As a printers can be engaged, we are assured that again appear, to do battle in the cause of fir and other equally deserving interests. THANKS.—We are indebted to Captains Full

Bennett, of the Comet and Murray, for shir and files of papers. Also to captains in the Is IT TRUE?-Captain Soule, of the Ar

The U.S. public debt statement shows th evening sales. This will be considered by the coungsters a sure sign that Christmas is not far off.

We would call the attention of traders to the large sale of staple goods by C. S. Bartow, Esq., on

Wednesday next.

The U.S. principal and interest, including conduction due and not presented for payment, \$2.63
856 09. Amount in treasury, coin, \$108.080.9

Currency, \$65.590.031. Total debt, less amount in treasury, \$2.468.495.072 11. Decrease past \$7.467.429 39'; decrease since March 1st, \$31, \$32, \$33.

bark Parsee, stated before he sailed that he return immediately to this port with Chinese haps the Government paper can, and will, er the public as to the truth of this statement.

expression only in the use of hymns and prayers.

the unwritten law on the subject.

earier line of Mr. and Mrs. Ruggies, and Rev. 1 of Con-spoke of the changes and the progress in the fifty years sig that first wedding. Coincidentally, the day of the month which they were "published" and the day of the week which they were married came together in this semi-centenn

DOUBTFUL -A telegram published in the

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE,-This fine building occupied this week for the first time, by the so under the able management of Mr. Beckwith Miss Atherton. Success to all efforts towards the struction of the masses. This school is open for

About twenty names are already registered, as meeting was expected to be held at the Courthou Monday, October 4th, at the close of the town We have again the report via England

Punch Bowl-for November, made its appear on Monday last. Its articles touching on the question show a just appreciation of the subjecwe recommend their perusal. As the writers for Punch Bowl differ with the Ministers, the Go says the articles are "high-toned" though "ical." Time will tell.

BENNETT'S OWN-gave in this week for we

among whom his life is cast."